

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

FISHING FOR SUCKERS.

How the United States Mails Are Used By Swindlers to Catch the Law.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The frauds attempted by the use of the mails are almost innumerable. They consist of schemes concocted to humbug the unsuspecting public, and it seems the greater the fraud the greater the returns to the swindler. Nearly all of these schemes make use of advertisements published in newspapers and of circulars distributed through the mails. Without these means the public could not be reached, and for this reason a law has been enacted prohibiting the use of the mails for fraudulent purposes; but it is to be borne in mind that unless complaints are made to the post-office department these frauds cannot be detected and no investigation can be had.

To give a few instances of these frauds: A few years ago an advertisement appeared in the papers stating that for the sum of \$1 a recipe would be given for the permanent cure of stammering. When the dollar was sent the recipe was returned, which simply read: "Keep your mouth shut." Another instance of this kind was where an advertisement recited that for \$5 a recipe would be given for catching all the fish in any given body of water. When the \$5 was sent a recipe would be returned telling the victim "To dip out, all the water and then pick up the fish."

Another form of fraud is perpetrated by means of advertisements so worded as to mislead the public. Persons answering them think that for 25 cents they are to have a watch or some other valuable article, when in fact they merely get some illustrated catalogue. An extensive fraud has recently been carried on by certain persons claiming to be commission merchants or produce dealers, who send out their circulars and price-lists, offering prices higher than the market, when in fact they have no commission house, and probably only desk room in a shop or saloon, and the goods shipped to them are received and sold at any price obtainable, no returns whatever being made.

Some time since there appeared a very glowing advertisement of a book, exclusively for young unmarried people, both gentlemen and ladies, the price of which was \$5. For the \$5 a very cheap edition of the Bible was sent. A fine time-keeper, with a cut of wood, would be advertised for \$1. The sender would expect a watch in return, but he would get a sun-dial. Great frauds have been carried on by the proposed publication of handsome illustrated books, for which photographs of prominent men were solicited. It was added that to have the necessary copper plates engraved would cost \$15.75. A surprisingly large number responded with photographs and money, but of course no books were published.

THE NEW CHILIAN MINISTER.

He is said to be an Able Diplomat and Possessed of Much Personal Magnetism.

VALPARAISO, Chili, via Galveston, Tex., April 16.—Senior Brest Gana, to whom the Chilean government a few days ago offered the post of minister at Washington to succeed Pedro Montt, who will return here to enter congress, has accepted the office. His appointment is subject to confirmation by the commission conservadora which will meet on Monday. The new minister is now in Europe. The tender of office was made to him through the Chilean minister at Paris, Senor Matte. Senor Gana is considered one of the ablest diplomats in Chili and is possessed of much personal magnetism. It is believed that he will create a favorable impression at Washington. There are excellent reasons for Pedro Montt's return, as a bitter conflict between the clerical or conservative party and the liberals is expected immediately upon the reopening of the congressional session. He can serve the administration much more efficiently as a delegate in the national legislature than he could as a minister at Washington, now that the Baltimore unpleasantness has been settled.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS.

No Loan Wanted From the Government, But What Money Received to Be a Gift.

CHICAGO, April 16.—World's fair directors Winston and Odell returned last evening from Washington. Mr. Winston says they had been in Washington but a short time when they discovered that congress would not vote money for stock in the exposition. Therefore he and his colleagues changed tactics and told Chairman Durburrow that a loan would be accepted.

"Not having time to consult the directory, we did what we thought was best," said Mr. Winston.

Vice-President Higginbotham, however, says the directory will not accept a loan.

"Chicago cannot afford to put herself in that position," he says. "If the government thinks it is not responsible for any part of the exposition's success, we shall have to go ahead and complete the work ourselves. We cannot afford to borrow from the government—that would take away the national character of the exposition and make it appear to be a private enterprise dependent on public bounty."

Foul Play Feared.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—Inquiries were received in this city last night regarding the whereabouts of Frank P. Clarke, superintendent of the Keeley institute at Excelsior Springs and formerly a well known newspaper writer of this city. Clarke left the springs for this city last Tuesday afternoon and said he would return to that place Wednesday. He had in his possession a little more than \$300 belonging to the institute. Coupled with the inquiries from the springs last night were expressions of fear that Clarke might have met with foul play.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

—The railroad question is one of the biggest questions before the country today. It must be solved and that, too, at an early day.

—Silver bullion continues to fall in price, but yet the flat silver dollar remains as valuable as the gold dollar. Great is fiat.—Emporia Gazette.

—President Adams, of the Alabama state alliance, has issued a call for a state convention of all labor organizations to meet at Birmingham May 30.



THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE SITUATION.

"West of the Mississippi river it was well known universal that people were needed for much more than they were worth, and the stock was issued to first holders without any pecuniary consideration whatever. Excess in capitalization was the result. It has been increased through subsequent consolidations, for where one road has been absorbed or another it has been customary to issue the stock or bonds, or both of the new corporation beyond the aggregate of those of the old one. When roads have become bankrupt or embarrassed, reorganizations have been effected by increased capitalization in order to maintain confidence in the stock. It is estimated, and probably with approximate accuracy, that railroad bonds and stocks in the aggregate are double the cost of the properties, and certainly double what they are now worth. It is valued upon the basis of what would be the expense of reproducing them. Over-capitalization, in considerable part, is the cause of high rates, for the design in making rates is to earn enough to assure a satisfactory income upon all.—Leland Stanford, in Arena.

C. Wood Davis, who is considered by experts road authority on their costs, and who has supervised the building of many roads, figures the cost of existing roads per mile as follows:

Right of way and land damage	2,500
Earth work and rock	4,500
Bridges, culverts and masonry	3,000
Grubbing and clearing	800
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Earth work and rock	4,500
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Grubbing and clearing	800
Rails, spikes, bolts and splices	4,000
Switches, sale tracks, cattle guards, road crossings and fences	1,500
Track laying, surfacing and ballasting	1,500
Depots, water tanks, stock pens, shops and terminals	2,000
Equipments	2,500
Engineering, rents, interests and contingencies	2,500
Total cost per mile	33,000
Capitalization per mile	60,000

It was President (at meeting of stockholders)—Gentlemen, the case stands just this way: The business of this road has increased enormously, and on the basis of the original stock it is paying about fourteen per cent. But the stock, as you know, has been—um—greatly expanded, and in spite of the most careful economy in managing the road it is now paying only about two per cent. on the stock. Unless there is a phenomenal increase in business we shall have to pass our dividends next year. Now the question is, what is to be done?"

Stockholders (unanimously): "Make another reduction of ten per cent in wages."—Chicago Tribune.

to consider the platform adopted at the St. Louis conference.

—Sixteen hundred alliances in Georgia out of twenty-two hundred have reported over seal of their lodges on the St. Louis action, and of that sixteen hundred but three were opposed.—Atlanta People's Party Paper.

—The news comes from North Carolina that the great reform movement is spreading like wild fire in the "Tar Heel" state. Nothing can keep the working people of that state down save ignorance and inaction.

—We want no fusion. No man who can stand on the enemy's platform can stand on ours; that's all. All this talk about fusion comes from the plutocrats and the wish is father to the thought.—Alliance Echo.

—Upon the Omaha convention will devote the pleasant duty of declaring that: "We are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver," in so many plain words with big red lines underlining the sentence. The Minneapolis and Chicago convention will both straddle the issue and plenty of fools will stay by the tickets.—Denver (Col.) Road.

—If a majority of those who join the non-partisan silver clubs and sign their pledge are doing it in good faith there will be a startling change in the vote of this state next fall. The vote for the national labor candidate is likely to go beyond anything that is now dreamed of. Theirs will probably be the only candidate who will stand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.—Colorado Observer.

—The light of discussion is making it apparent that the difference between the people's party and the prohibitionists lies almost wholly in a little particle of speech. The prohibitionists insist that the liquor question is the great enemy of the people. Almost to a man, the people's party insist that it is a great enemy. The saloon is a monopoly, but it is not the monopoly—it is but a part of the stupendous whole.—Non-conformist.

—The French government is to inaugurate a loan scheme that will afford a precedent for the people's party. M. Costans, minister of the interior, will bring forward a measure called "Credit Agricola." He proposes that the government shall loan to proprietors of farms money at an interest less than two per cent. Of course the measure has aroused the opposition of the money brokers of France, but the agriculturists of France are making identically the same demand as the farmers of the United States, and the demand is so emphatic that M. Costans makes haste to heed it and brave the opposition of French plutocracy.—Pittsburg Kansas.

PLUTOCRATIC TOOLS.

They Endeavor to Organize Labor Against the Laboring Man's Party.

We had the pleasure of attending the railroad employees' convention at Wright's rink, Newton, Kan., this forenoon. We have been reading notices of this meeting for some time, exclusively in g. o. p. papers. This would naturally arouse suspicion in the minds of our calamity howling fellow-citizens. Being one of that class we were on hand to find out why the people's party papers were not invited to assist this worthy class of honest laborers in their just demands, knowing as we did that



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There has come to the front within a recent period a new party, as we have said—the people's party. It proposes certain reforms, some of which, at least, are of a character that command widespread approval. We are not required to print the platform of the people's party, nor to endorse all of the propositions it contains. We are not required to so much as suggest that all railroad employees should become identified with and answer to the people's party; but the question arises, where does the people's party antagonize any demands of railroad employees? To what point of its platform is to be found hostility to the interests of labor?

In response, it will doubtless be said in some quarters that the people's party has evinced hostility to railroads, and because of this unfriendliness the interests of railroad employees are jeopardized.

The question arises, in what is the people's party unfriendly to railroads? The people's party expresses the opinion that the water in railroad stock should be squeezed out; that railroads should do business on a cash basis and not upon a basis of credit, and that they can afford to so reduce rates of transportation for persons and freight as to make them what they were designed to be, a blessing to the country.

Railroad corporations at once set about to defeat such legislation, and at this juncture comes into view strange movements on the part of railroad corporations of astoundingly audacity.

In the first place, the corporations say to the states: "If you reduce the rates we will reduce the number of trains." This reduction of the number of trains is to operate in the way of a penalty upon the sovereignty of the people, the sovereignty by virtue of which the corporations exist.

In the next place, the corporation prepares petitions to be presented to legislatures, requiring their employees to sign them, under a threat, direct or implied, that their wages depend upon their compliance.

In addition to this, the corporation, having immense facilities at hand, send forth their henchmen to organize their employees into clubs for the express purpose of aiding in the passage of such legislation as the corporation demand shall be law.

In view of these strategic movements how stands the case with railroad employees who demand, and ought to have, certain important laws enacted for their protection?

If railroad employees reciprocate this hostility, throughout the middle, southern and western states the farmers, if united, will dictate legislation. That they will unite is a logical conclusion, be cause everywhere their interests are practically identical.—Eugene V. Debs, in Locomotive Fireman's Magazine.

the principal object of the people's party was to assist all branches of honest labor in securing its just reward by limiting or restraining the aggressive power of money and monopoly. We were prepared to expect a motive power in this convention beyond and antagonistic to the real interest of every honest railroad employee and we doubt not careful reflection will convince all who heard the speech that this was the case.

At the mayor's request Hon. Charles Bucher delivered the address of welcome. While Charley stuck to his text we appreciated his speech very well, but, strange as it may seem, in welcoming these people to our city he took occasion to cast a reflection upon our legislature, because they endeavored during the last session to protect our people against railroad extortion and unjust discrimination. The idea conveyed to these railroad employees was that reducing and reducing railroad rates would reduce their wages. What nonsense! Should our people be compelled to create autocratic millionaires by hundreds in order to protect employees in their just demands? Railroads are public highways and if corporations can't run them on just terms it is the duty of the government to protect all parties against their wrongs. Charley is no slouch at the speech-making business, and doubtless fairly represented the purpose and design of the meeting.

Hon. W. M. Mitchell was introduced to respond in behalf of the railroad men. He made a very interesting and humorous speech, recommending some very practical and useful legislative reforms in the interest of railroad employees. Mr. Mitchell being one of the state railroad commissioners, representing officially all classes of labor, we hoped he would extend his recommendations far enough to protect our farmers and laboring people generally against the extortion and injustice they are enduring at the hands of railroad corporations. But he seemed to be a railroad commissioner in fact as well as in name. The most hopeful feature of the meeting was its diminutive proportions. Excluding the band and hired attendants, there was not exceeding 150 persons present. A. Glazier, the chairman, after thanking the citizens of Newton for the kind reception they had given this first railroad employees' political convention, dismissed the meeting. Requisite in pace.—A Calamity Reporter, in Kansas Commoner.

—Talk about western enthusiasm for the people's party; you should read the Georgia papers. The old parties are not in it down there. The people's party will sweep the state like a cyclone.—Cincinnati Herald.

TEXAS IS COMING.

The Chances Are That the Electoral Vote of the State Will Be Cast For the People's Party.

The political campaign of 1892 in Texas will stand out on the pages of her history as the most hotly contested and remarkable since the lone star was admitted to the union galaxy.

Old party organizations are going to pieces precipitately in spite of the frantic efforts of the bosses to hold them in line. Thousands upon thousands of both the old parties, disgusted with the trickery, cowardice and faithlessness of their old time leaders, are repudiating



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the machine methods with a unanimity that presages their annihilation in Texas next November.

The seed of reform is bearing fruit all over the state. But a few months ago no one pretended to place the democratic majority next November at less than 130,000. Now, the shrewdest politicians have great fears that it will be completely wiped out. The old time party manipulators are paralyzed. They see their mistake. They realize they have lost their grip on the people. They see the people organizing everywhere, irrespective of former party affiliation, upon the St. Louis and Dallas demands, and that they are powerless to stay the tide.—Southern Mercury.

RAILROAD MEN IN POLITICS.

Nebraska Employees Form a State Association—Conference Proposed.

An organization was perfected at a quiet meeting in Omaha that may have an important bearing upon the politics of the state. For some time past the railroad employees at division points have been organizing into local clubs and these have now been gathered under the banner of a state organization.

The object of this movement is to oppose legislation harmful to the interest of railroad employees, and members of the order are pledged to drop party affiliations whenever their class is threatened and to support men and measures known to be friendly to them.

Henry Knodell, the state organizer, estimates the railroad employees of Nebraska at 15,000 and says that nearly one-fourth of them are already enlisted in the movement. The Omaha club alone has a membership of 900.

The railroad men have organizations in Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and North Dakota and a convention will be held in May for the formation of a national organization.—Associated Press Dispatch.

MUSICAL MISCELLANY.

Bagpipes are generally ascribed to Scotland, where they have been in use for a long time, but it was an instrument upon which the ancient Greeks and Romans played.

According to the Hartford Times, Mike Nolan, the author of "Annie Rooney," received \$14,000 from the copyright of that song, and "I Whistled and Waited for Kate" brought \$10,000 more.

Ernst Smoot, music teacher of the princess of Wales and czarina of Russia, while yet they were unmarried and living in Denmark, has just died at the age of sixty-four. He was the son of an Italian tenor, but was educated at Leipzig.

"Toxé artists" are rare even among well-known performers, so that Paderewski's ability to distinguish "each separate set of vibrations that goes to make up that variable quality we call tone" is, perhaps, the most marvelous attribute of his genius.

"It is a puzzle to me," writes Rubenstein in his recently published reminiscences, "that music, of all the creations of the mind of man, the noblest, most beautiful, most refined, and spiritual, is so unattainable by woman, who is a compound of all these qualities."

Visit Velasco Via

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, Houston, the I. & G. N. and Velasco Terminal Railways. Daily passenger trains leave Houston 10:35 a. m., arriving at Velasco 2:35 p. m. For information concerning Velasco, or for routes, rates, maps or time tables of the M. & K. T. Ry., call on or address, W. G. Graham, G. T. A., Parsons, E. B. Parker, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, No. 509 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

The money that is the root of all evil is the money that is in another's pocket.—Ham's Horn.

Food for reflection—The good dinner that you missed.—Texas Siftings.

When a man goes religion right, his horse soon finds it out.—Ham's Horn.

When should bread be served out to the soldiers?—At roll-call.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 2 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Green" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return your book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

The strictest railroad about issuing passes may occasionally pass a dividend.—Lovel Gaultie.

The proper thing for a jury is to be firm, but not fixed.—Washington Star.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, April 18

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.00 @ 4.15
Butcher steers	3.75 @ 4.00
Native cows	3.00 @ 3.25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3.00 @ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81 @ 82
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	79 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2	35 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	30 @ 31
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2.00 @ 2.20
Flour	1.90 @ 1.95
HAY—Good to choice	1.50 @ 1.60
ST. LOUIS—Choice creamery	21 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream	19 @ 19 1/2
BUTTER—Choice	19 @ 21
BAKON—Hams	9 @ 11
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/2
Sides	6 @ 6 1/2
LARD	7 @ 7 1/2
POTATOES	5 @ 6 1/2

ST. LOUIS

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.00 @ 4.15
Butcher steers	3.75 @ 4.00
HOGS—Good to choice	3.00 @ 3.60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4.00 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Choice	2.00 @ 2.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81 @ 82
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	79 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2	35 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	30 @ 31
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 21
PORK	10 @ 10 1/2

CHICAGO

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.00 @ 4.15
HOGS—Good to choice	3.00 @ 3.60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4.00 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Choice	2.00 @ 2.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81 @ 82
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	79 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2	35 @ 37
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	30 @ 31
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 21
PORK	10 @ 10 1/2

NEW YORK

CATTLE—Common to prime	4.50 @ 4.90
HOGS—Good to choice	4.00 @ 4.40
FLOUR—Good to choice	3.50 @ 3.60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	98 @ 99
CORN—No. 2	40 @ 41
OATS—Western mixed	36 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 21
PORK	9.50 @ 10.00



Doesn't "look" as she ought—the weak, nervous and ailing woman. As long as she suffers from the aches, pains, and derangements peculiar to her sex, she can't expect to.

But there's only herself to blame. With Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she's a different woman. And it's a change that can be seen as well as felt. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled.

With the "Favorite Prescription," all the proper functions are restored to healthy action. Periodical pains, nervous prostration, all "female complaints" are cured by it. It's the only medicine for woman's weaknesses and ailments that's guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case for which it's recommended, the money is returned.

Can something else be offered by the dealer, though it may pay him better, be "just as good"?

SAM DARBY

—Has Rented the—

Elkhorn Barn

and is prepared for General Livery.

Feed and Boarding Stable.

First Barn east of Phillips House.

A Tremendous Cut

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

T. BUTTREY & SON'S

Still the Lowest.

"Keep in the Middle of the Road."



People's Party Medal!

Made of solid Aluminum, the size of a silver dollar, worth about as much as a twenty five cent piece. Aluminum is stronger than iron and no heavier than wood. It is more valuable to humanity than gold or silver. Its cost in bulk is no greater than copper and it is becoming cheaper from day to day. An improved method of securing it is devised. The best practical illustration of the value of the medal is its "intrinsic value" is far greater than that of gold or silver, though their market value is higher. The reverse side of the medal contains the words: "Commemorative of the Founding of the People's Party May 2nd 1892, St. Louis, Mo. at Cincinnati, Ohio." It is used for the purpose of raising campaign funds for the National Campaign.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Liberal discount to reform speakers and organizers.

It is expected that many speakers will be able to pay their way by the sale of this medal.

Let everyone have a medal.